

Tarboro' Southerner.

(Established in 1822.)

CHARLES & BATTLE,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.



DOSSEY BATTLE, Editor.

TARBORO', N. C.

Friday, Aug. 25 1876

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF FIM.

FOR PUBLIC TREASURER:
J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR PUBLIC AUDITOR:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

FOR SEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
JAMES M. LEACH.

FOR CONGRESS:
1st District—Joseph J. Yates.
2nd District—Alfred M. Wadsworth.
3rd District—John J. Davis.
4th—Gen. A. M. Scales.
5th—Col. Walter L. Steele.
6th—William M. Robbins.
7th—Gen. Robt. B. Vance.

ELECTORS:
1st District—Boris C. Latham.
2nd District—John F. Wooten.
3rd District—John D. Stanford.
4th District—F. H. Basbee.
5th District—J. C. Robbins.
6th District—R. P. Waring.
7th District—William B. Glenn.
8th District—Maj. A. C. Avery.

County Ticket.

For the Senate:
JOHN M. PERRY.
For House of Representatives:
WM. T. COBB.
DR. A. B. NOBLE.
For Sheriff:
SPENCER L. HART.
For Register of Deeds:
FRANK POWELL.
For Treasurer:
WM. W. PARKER.
For Surveyor:
R. G. PITTMAN.
For Coroner:
THOS. W. TOLER.
For Commissioners:
C. B. KILLERREW,
HIRAM WEBB,
DR. D. B. BATTIS,
JAS. K. LAWRENCE,
DR. M. B. PITT.

Hon. John Pool has been duly installed as Superintendent of Public Instruction vice S. D. Pool, resigned. He will be known as North Carolinians so long as the memory of the Kirk war abideth.

The Canvass.

From one end of the state to the other our Canvassers have girt themselves for the contest and from every quarter do we hear cheering tidings. The republicans are losing in every county, without an isolated exception. Men in the radical-ridden eastern counties will come out and vote, who have not voted since the war. Keep the ball in motion. If we don't win in this campaign, we shall almost believe the virtue, Blackstone claims to be in the people, is a myth.

The President with Regard to Speaker Kerr's Death.

LONG BRANCH, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The following has just been received from the President:

It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States, the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honorable Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside, not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth and the services of a pure and eminent character. (Signed) U. S. GRANT. By the President: J. M. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary of State. Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1876.

Prudence and Forbearance—In These Days Only Hope of Success.

We conjure all our contemporaries to aid us in urging on the conservative people of the South, the vital necessity for Prudence and Forbearance.

The gaping jaws of the "outrage mill" are now open and ready to receive and dole out to the North any, the slightest, tale of disorder at the South. In it lies their only chance of wedding the Northern independent, or floating vote to their sinking cause. It is the policy of their leaders here to foment political difficulties, especially those of race and color. They itch for the slightest pretext to call troops among us to intimidate and terrorize. And we know, to our sorrow, what effect this had in '72. We know the kindest feelings prevail with the white democracy for the colored race. We know that on 4th July in Tarboro a negro mob, with oaths and terrible imprecations overrode the officers of the law and rescued prisoners, all of which we tamely submitted to. Then let us continue so to act. It is our only hope to carry the election and secure honest officials. At the various speakings and political and other gatherings let us exercise the greatest forbearance. We call on the old settled men to rebuke a spirit of resistance, if any there be, in the young and hot headed. Be temperate in word and act. Hon. Joseph J. Davis told us one of the most prominent northern democratic Senators said to him: "If I were a southern man and the blackest negro should spit in my face, I should almost be tempted to let the insult go unavenged." We mention this to show how important our northern friends regard Southern forbearance.

Let us bear with this contumely, yet a little while, and our own beloved land will be regenerated and redeemed from robber-rule.

We publish, elsewhere, the policy of the Administration as contained in President Grant's and Secretary Cameron's orders to Gen. Sherman.

Let every paper in the land keep it before its readers, that they must, under no circumstances, provoke a difficulty, that would have the least semblance to race-hostility; that they must exercise prudence, discretion and forbearance.

Why the South is United.

Republican orators, at the North, are making desperate efforts to gain party capital by pointing to a 'United South.' If the lesson taught by the following table did not unite them in self defence against the treasury robbers, then truly they would be recreant to their own interest.

Virginia.—Debts and liabilities at close of the war, \$31,938,144.59. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1873, \$45,430,542.21.

North Carolina.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$5,039,900. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$39,158,014.47.

Georgia.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, nominal. Debts and liabilities June 1, 1871, \$50,637,500.

Florida.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$221,000. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$15,763,457.54.

Arkansas.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$4,036,952.87. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$19,761,265.62.

Tennessee.—Debts at the close of the war, \$20,165,606.66. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$45,688,283.46.

Louisiana.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$10,099,074.34. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1873, \$50,540,306.91.

Texas.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, nominal. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$20,361,010.61.

Alabama.—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$5,939,658.87. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1875, \$38,362,967.34.

The Baltimore Gazette prints this table and makes upon it the following comments:

"For the two hundred and eighty-four millions of indebtedness which have been thus piled upon the above named ten States, they have absolutely little or nothing to show. No great works of public improvement have been carried out; the money has disappeared as completely as if it had been sunk in the middle of the Atlantic ocean. This is Grantism in the South; for if it had not been for the assistance which the Grant administration gave these bold robbers and their successors, they never could have carried out their plundering projects.

"The organs and orators of the Republican party North talk about a 'United South.' It would be a marvel if it were anything else. That is her only salvation. She has to unite as a measure of self protection."

To Whom it May Concern.

MR. EDITOR:—We do not believe as a rule in ostracizing in matters of business for political opinion's sake alone, but there are times in the history of parties when, we unhesitatingly say, stick to your friends and let your enemies take care of themselves. North Carolina is now engaged in a life struggle for good constitutional government against a dynasty that has shown itself eminently corrupt in the management of our State affairs, and Edgecombe County is struggling to throw off the yoke of a rule which bestrides her like a night-mare. Good county government is what

every body should desire and the effort to obtain it should be elevated above party lines. Now some of our citizens, both white and colored, who have heretofore co-operated with the radicals are with us or on the fence. Let's encourage those who have joined us by material aid. Let's trade with the merchant or share with the laborer that hoists the democratic flag. Let's fair rule to run with your friends, and if there ever was a time in the history of any country where this rule was applicable it is in the living present. We want honest economical men in office in our county government and we invoke the aid of every man who thinks with us, and ask him to act with us in getting rid of sorry rulers and putting better men in their places.

VIVE LA DEMOCRAT.

The Press on Cameron's Ukase—Grant's Boomerang.

Our readers will remember Attorney General Ackerman's threats of federal interference in 1872, if North Carolina should go conservative. The same game is about to be played now. Our state will be the point on which will be concentrated all the political machinery of the administration.

No stone will be left unturned by them to compass Settle's election. Already President Grant and Secretary of War Cameron have made provision to so dispose troops as to intimidate voters. We give below opinions of leading papers on the subject of Federal interference.

(N. Y. Herald.)

We wish to see all citizens protected in their rights, but this turning of the army of the United States into bands of drummers for the negro vote, is pushing partisanship so far that it would be grotesque if it were not infamous.

(N. Y. World, Democratic.)

It was a cowardly trick to hold back such an order until the adjournment of Congress, and then issue it. It will do the administration no good and the Republican party no good. The execution of it would do both great mischief. The mere threat ought to arouse the indignation of all decent citizens, whatever their politics.

(New York Sun—Independent)

It is a feeling not of alarm but of indignation that will be raised throughout the land by the military order that was on Wednesday issued from the War Department to Gen. Sherman. There is but one thing now to be desired, and that is this: military interference of Grant may recoil upon the party for whose advantage it is intended.

(New York Tribune—Republican.)

The effect of the letter will be to revive at the South the dread of federal interference with the elections, to encourage among the negroes the hope of having the troops officially on their side, and, in general, to foment mischief rather than to avert it. It is a clever piece of work—too clever by half.

(Baltimore Gazette, Democrat.)

It will not help Hayes and Wheeler in the South. On the contrary, it will weaken them; for it puts the whole South on its guard and on its good behavior. They see and understand with painful clearness that every possible pretext to oppress them will be eagerly seized, and they will be doubly careful to give no pretext.

(Phil. Evening Telegraph, Rep.)

The order of the Secretary of War to General Sherman is such a transparent campaign trick as to be utterly unworthy of the highest respect. It cannot be pretended that there is any more necessity now for threatening the South with such an order as this than there was when Mr. Williams was told to stop working his outrage mill, but as the administration has given definite notice that it is both willing and anxious to send troops at the call of any Republican official in the South who may fancy he has use for them, either in intimidating the whites who might be disposed to vote the Democratic ticket, or in driving the negroes to the polls for the purpose of voting for the Republican candidates, we may expect that reports of 'landish outrages' will begin to come in lively style and continue to do so until after the election is over. The time has passed, however, when that sort of thing is going to do the Republican party any good. There have been plenty of real outrages in the South, but of late years no disturbances have occurred which the State authorities were not perfectly competent to deal with without federal aid, had they been so disposed. A large portion of the so-called outrages, however, have been manufactured out of the whole cloth.

(Baltimore Gazette.)

The despotism of the President was the theme of conversation and criticism in this city to day. Five members of Congress remain whose opinions are worth quoting. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who left for home to-night, when asked what he thought would be the effect, said: "I fear it will be the means of wresting two States from us. Such orders were never issued from philanthropy or disinterested motives. It certainly was not intended to strengthen the Democratic party, and, therefore, we must reason that its object was designed to effect a contrary result. Not that there was any fear of violence during the campaign, but the slightest pretext would be made an excuse for calling upon troops, and after that tale of intimidation and terrorism could be repeated without fear. Mr. Lamar desired to express any opinion, but by his looks and actions it was evident he was exceedingly annoyed at the attitude of the administration toward the South. Congressman Sawyer laughingly said it would do the democrats quite as much good as it would the republicans. Thoughtful people would understand that one portion of the country cannot be picked out and garrisoned by federal troops under the order of the President without giving the right to scatter the army all over the country. If in the South why not in Cincinnati, New Orleans why not in Cincinnati, Chicago or any other city nor would the people believe that order was maintained through fear. In Louisiana the trouble had not been riots and disorders, but dishonest conduct of State officials in counting the vote

and all the army of the United States had no terror for such men as Packard and Kellogg. Congressman Meade regretted the alleged necessity for any such order. It was intended the military should be used to intimidate the white people of the South, and embolden carpet-baggers to lead lawless bands of negroes to the voting precincts, where disturbances would be certain to follow. Mr. Levy, who represents the Colfax (Louisiana) district in the House, said that in the South, and in Louisiana especially, it would react. That order, he said, has much more of the qualities of a boomerang for the republicans than it was intended. Senator Logan is reported as having said that the issue of that order is the worst damned thing that could happen to the Republican party.

Our County Poor House—Its Management—Cost of Managing Poor House in Pitt County.

EDITOR SOUTHERNER:—Armed with the Ithuriel spear of truth, we come again to the management of our Poor House, under the control of the five commissioners of the county and their appointee, Dr. W. A. Duggan. We inquire if it is in good taste, to say the least of it, to prostitute the Poor House grounds and buildings to political partisan purposes? Does it sound well to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Club at the Poor House, to use one of the public buildings there for club purposes, and for the manager of the poor (the tax payers manager) to preside over it? Such we understand to be the facts now existing at the Poor House. Far be it from us to hamper any man in the right to form and express his political opinions and to co-operate with any party he pleases. That is his inalienable right which we shall never question. But we do consider that the manager of the poor should drop his active partisanship when he steps on the public grounds of the county, devoted to charitable purposes, and we question his right to use the buildings there in the interest of his party. It is a prostitution of the grounds and houses to uses that should not be allowed, and we are surprised that the Commissioners should allow it, or that Dr. Duggan should so far forget his public character as to countenance it. He ought to be ashamed of it.

There is kept at the Poor House two good mules and a wagon for general use there. This is as it should be, for the poor need wood all the year round, and their bacon, meal, &c., have to be bought and hauled from town. There is an abundance of land attached to the Poor House and a large garden and a small farm, at least a one horse crop, could be cultivated by these mules—in addition to the other work performed by them—and there is health and strength enough among the thirty paupers there to perform the labor to make this one horse crop. But nothing of the sort is done. Those of the paupers able to work, are allowed to pick cotton, make baskets, and do other work suitable to their strength and render no account to the manager, but draw their support from the tax-payers while working for themselves. And this wagon and team, we are credibly informed, is used by others not connected with the Poor House for their own private purposes.

Come up to the scratch, Doctor, and tell us all about it. Haven't you been studying nepotism recently? As an M. D. your knowledge of Latin will tell you all about the meaning of the word. Or it may be you have been taking lessons under Grant, U. S. of course.

But to quit the classics and come down to every day English. Allow me to enquire if the wagon and team belonging to the county and under your control has been engaged recently in hauling lumber from a saw mill, bricks from a brick yard and nails from a hardware store, to build a house for your father, Capt. Duggan? I so charge, having been so informed. If you will satisfy me of my error, I will as publicly withdraw the charge, as I have made it, beg your pardon and place you right before the people who employ you.

How is it, Messrs. Commissioners and Mr. Manager, that Edgecombe county can't support its poor as cheaply as our neighbor, Pitt county? Haven't we as good financial talent in our county and as much honesty as can be found there? I feel sure it exists in Edgecombe, and hope to live to see the day when it will supercede incompetency and waste. But to the facts and figures from Pitt county, as furnished by Mr. Mark Cherry, the efficient Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, who says "you must have a Belknap or Babcock in your Poor House or Commissioners, board."

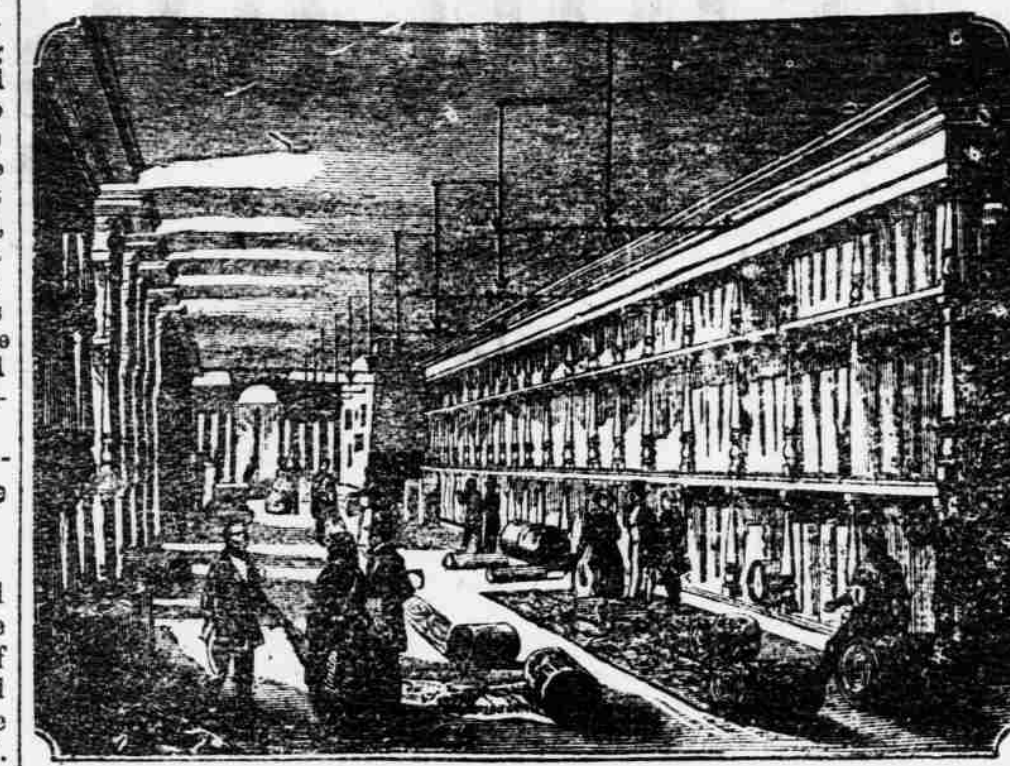
To keep 24 paupers in Pitt county it costs only \$1,338 (which includes overseer's wages) for one year, or \$111 per month, or \$55 per head. In Edgecombe to maintain 30 paupers it costs \$10,510.74 per year, or \$900 per month, or \$300 per head. Look at these figures and digest the facts if you can. Is there not "something rotten in Denmark?" Is there not a decayed biscuit about the Poor House or the Commissioners board? As Mr. Cherry pitifully inquires "have we a Belknap or a Babcock in our midst?" Behold the contrast. Where does our money go to? Reform is the word for the hour. Reform in the general government. Reform in our County government and most particularly reform in our Poor House government. Tax payers of Edgecombe recollect the significant fact that Pitt county is under Democratic rule and Edgecombe under radical rule.

With more facts and figures I will continue the shelling.

TOWN CREEK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furniture, Carpeting, Window Shades AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING.



THE OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE OF
S. A. STEVENS & CO.,
Cor. Main and Granby Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.

STILL stand at the head of the trade and call the attention of their old customers and the general public to the very large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARPETING contained in their extensive establishment. We guarantee New York prices on all our goods and our well selected stock is the largest of any house South of Philadelphia. We call special attention to our

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
We are Agents and keep constantly on hand a full stock of CHICKERING & SONS CELEBRATED PIANOS. Also Agents for GEO. WOOD'S CABINET ORGANS, all of which we sell at manufacturers prices.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application. aug. 25-1f

NEW FALL GOODS.

Now receiving new Fall Calicoes, Kid Gloves, Silk and Lace Scarfs, Belts, Ribbons, Knitting Cotton, Corsets, Pearl Buttons, New Port Ties and Slippers.

Cotton Sacking, Gins and Belting.

PENDER & JENKINS.

Tarboro', N. C., Aug. 25, 1876.

JOHN CAYTON,
SOUTHERN

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS

Cor. Morgan and Blount Sts.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Constantly on hand all kinds of American and Italian Marble Headstones, Monuments and Tombs; Samples and Designs of Scotch and American Granite Monuments, constantly on hand and furnished to order; Granite work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the finest style. None but First Class Mechanics employed. Parties desiring to purchase should visit me before purchasing North or elsewhere, as I can furnish work much cheaper. All work warranted or on sale. Address all messages to
May 26, 1876-1y.

JOHN CAYTON,
P. O. Box 303, Raleigh, N. C.

S. S. NASH & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND
Wholesale Grocers,
TARBORO', N. C.

With increased facilities for handling Cotton, Grain and other Country Produce, in any market, and with a full line of FARM SUPPLIES always on hand and constantly being received, we offer our services to the public.

Special Announcement:
A fresh car load of the Celebrated PLANT'S ST. LOUIS FLOUR, just in at a sale low.

April 25th, 1876.

NEW RESTAURANT AND Boarding House.

MEALS at all HOURS!

OYSTERS SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

A good stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO always on hand. Soliciting your patronage. Yours respectfully,
S. E. SPYER.

Good accommodation for Transient Customers and Table Boarders. Tarboro', Sept. 1st, 1875

NOTICE!

THE ADAMS' HOTEL, formerly the "Edgecombe House," is still open for the accommodation of the traveling public at the low rate of

Two Dollars per Day.

The Proprietor will state to the citizens of Tarboro, that he does not intend to be run off with regard to private board, that he proposes if he can get a lot of regular boarders by the week, payable weekly, that he will board them for

\$3.50 per Week, strictly cash at the end of the week for table board and \$4.50 each per week for man and wife, with good room—they furnishing their own lights and fuel.

Those wishing Board at these rates can be accommodated. O. F. ADAMS, Proprietor. Aug. 4, 1876-1f.

THE Cotton Dealer's Register

THE Register is a book with printed headings in which the cotton is entered, thereby showing the particulars of every transaction. Also showing the gain and loss on each and every bale. Every merchant and practical farmer should have one. Sent post paid on receipt of \$1.00. Address
J. R. SORSBY, Rocky Mount, N. C. July 28, 1876.

Dissolution of Partnership
THE Tenebri Firm of Scott & Johnson, having this day dissolved, Parties owing said firm will pay and those holding claims against the firm will present to R. M. Johnson, T. C. SCOTT, R. M. JOHNSON. Aug. 5-1f.

For Sale.
FINE PURE BLOODED MARE AND Col. 152. For terms &c., apply to June 24, E. DEMUTH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100 Flannel Suits.
100 Flannel Suits.
100 Flannel Suits.

At Reduced Rates.
At Reduced Rates.

450 Summer Vests.
450 Summer Vests.
450 Summer Vests.

Very Cheap for Cash.
Very Cheap for Cash.

200 Pairs Light Cassimere Pants.
200 Pairs Light Cassimere Pants.
200 Pairs Light Cassimere Pants

Cheaper than Ever.
Cheaper than Ever.

100 Cassimere Suits at \$10 worth \$15.
100 Cassimere Suits at \$10 worth \$15.
100 Cassimere Suits at \$10 worth \$15.

At Whitlock's.
At Whitlock's.

150 Dozen White and Colored Shirts.
150 Dozen White and Colored Shirts.
150 Dozen White and Colored Shirts.

At Less than Regular Prices.
At Less than Regular Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS!

A large stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Trunks and Men's Furnishing Goods, will be sold low to make room for Fall stock, at
A. WHITLOCK'S.

H. MORRIS & BROS.,

Selling at Cost!
Selling at Cost!
Selling at Cost!

For 30 Days!
For 30 Days!
For 30 Days!

For Cash Only!

Great sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Every thing marked down to NEW YORK COST

Call early and get your bargains.

H. MORRIS & BROS.

Tarboro, July 15, 1876.